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## PSYCHOLOGY.

INTELLIGENCE OF THE HORSE.—As bearing on the question of the intelligence of animals, I send the following note for publication at the request of Dr. Packard :

A few years ago Mr. Eli Rigby, living at Stillwater, a small village a mile from here, turned his span of farm horses out loose on the road, when, without his knowledge, one of them went to the blacksmith shop of Mr. John Gould, who had been accustomed to shoe this span. Finding the door of the shop open, the horse entered and lifted up one foot in such a manner as to attract attention. The blacksmith, supposing the owner to be near by, examined the foot and found the shoe broken in such a way as to hurt the horse when he walked, and he therefore put on a new shoe, after which the horse went off home of his own accord. Later in the day the blacksmith saw Rigby and asked him if he had got his horse all right, which led to explanations, when it appeared that Rigby not only did not know that the horse had been to the shop, but he did not even know that there had been any trouble with his shoe.

Both Gould and Rigby are thoroughly reliable men, and I had this account directly from them.—*C. H. Fernald, State College, Orono, Me.*

EXHIBITION OF THE SAME INTELLIGENCE IN AN OX.—Of a yoke of oxen which had belonged to the Cape Ann Granite Company, one had become too lame for further usefulness, and in consideration of past faithful services was turned out to grass.

A few days since he was seen limping toward the blacksmith's shop, where he had been often shod, and making his way into the shop he took his place in the shoeing frame and held up a foot to the smith, who watched his singular movements. The blacksmith examined the foot and discovered that a small stone had got crowded under the shoe and pressed on the foot in a way to produce the lameness. The stone was removed and the animal sent away, no doubt rejoicing in his ox heart that there was at least one man who could understand ox language sufficiently to relieve suffering.—*Cape Ann Advertiser.*

ADOPTION BY A CAT OF FIVE YOUNG RATS.—Apropos of the facts stated by Judge Caton bearing on singular friendships between animals usually indifferent or hostile to each other, we quote the following instance related by P. Dudgeon in *Nature* : " A Mr. Maxwell owned a cat which had a litter of five kittens ; *three* were taken from her and drowned : the following morning it was found she had brought in *three* young rats, which she suckled with the two kittens that had been left. A few days afterwards the *two* kittens were destroyed, and the next morning it was found the cat had brought in *two* more young rats. While we were looking at this strange foster family the cat came into

the stable, jumped over the board and lay down, when the rats at once ran under her and commenced sucking. What makes the matter more singular is, the coachman told me the cat was a particularly good ratter, and was kept in the stable for the purpose of keeping down rats."

#### ANTHROPOLOGY.<sup>1</sup>

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—The fourth annual report of the executive committee, just issued, has its cheering and its gloomy side. Three separate narratives are included in the same pamphlet. 1. Mr. Bandelier has continued his researches in New Mexico, steadily increasing the sum of knowledge concerning the number, the distribution and the local peculiarities of the ancient Pueblos, and gradually accumulating the information upon which conclusions with respect to the mutual relations and the migrations of the various branches of the native stock, as well as the limits of their civilization may be safely based. His official letters containing the summary report of his work will be printed in the forthcoming bulletin, No. 11. Now the gloomy fact, with reference to this part of the pamphlet, is, that the printing of Mr. Bandelier's last report had to be suspended for the want of five hundred dollars. If some of our wealthy friends who are spending large sums in giving a fictitious value to stone implements and thereby endowing fraud, would come to the aid of this most worthy enterprise, they would add greatly to the debt of gratitude which posterity will owe this generation. 2. The expedition to the old Greek city of Assos, organized and supported by the Archæological Institute, is the first contribution of America to the world's knowledge of classic civilization. The remains now visible give a clearer view of the life of an ancient city than even Pompeii itself. The site of the ancient Assos, on the south coast of the Troad, is one of the most magnificent in all the Greek lands. From the very edge of the waves, where the strait between Lesbos and the Troad is narrowest, an isolated rock springs to a height of more than 750 feet, and high up on the brow of this trachyte cone, the Greek town of Assos arose, with its colonnades, baths, theater, its broad public walks and its monuments of the dead, mounting tier above tier, till the very summit of the crag was crowned with a doric temple of Athene. 3. The third portion of the report relates to an American school of classical studies at Athens, supported by the coöperation of colleges in our country. This institution has passed through the critical period of its first year, and gives every evidence of a permanent success.

THE CHARNAY COLLECTION.—The Lorillard expedition to Mexico and Central America has produced its fruit. According to

<sup>1</sup> Edited by Professor OTIS T. MASON, 1305 Q street, N. W., Washington, D. C.